

fight to protect this cherished annual Minnesota event.

The divergence in our two views apparently comes down to this: The junior Senator from Texas apparently believes that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's annual rulemaking process required by current law to open the hunt fits under some exclusion in S. 219 for routine administrative matters. I see no such exclusion.

Presumably, the language in S. 219 that my colleague thinks exempts the annual migratory bird hunting rulemaking from the strictures of the moratorium is found in the section which excludes "any agency action that the head of the agency certifies is limited to repealing, narrowing, or streamlining a rule, regulation, or administrative process, * * * or otherwise reducing regulatory burdens * * *." Clearly, the duck hunting rulemaking does not "repeal[], narrow[], or streamlin[e] * * * [an] administrative process." In my view, reading this language to exempt the duck hunting rulemaking is forced, at best.

I might point out that my colleague is from a southern State, where the normal duck hunting season opens later than it does in Minnesota. If the Fish and Wildlife Service's estimated best-case scenario proves correct, S. 219 would serve to delay the necessary rulemaking, and thus the opening of the season in Minnesota, by no less than 30 days. Since Minnesotans do the majority of their hunting at the local shoot early in the season—beginning around the beginning of October—before the local ducks fly south, such a delay would effectively cancel this part of the season. On the other hand, in Texas the regular duck season opens in mid-to-late November. Therefore, the Texas season may not be as affected by the delay in the rulemaking process.

If S. 219 becomes law without being changed to clearly exempt the 1995 duck hunting rulemaking from the moratorium, here is a possible—perhaps even likely—scenario: The Fish and Wildlife Service proceeds, as it has been, with rulemaking action to open the 1995 season on time. Somebody opposed to duck hunting sues to stop the hunt—that's right, the moratorium bill also allows lawsuits for people adversely affected by an agency violation of the moratorium. The whole thing winds up in court.

Yesterday, I introduced a bill to protect the 1995 hunting season from S. 219's moratorium provision. If the sponsors of S. 219 do not mean to threaten the 1995 duck hunt, then why don't they come on board my bill? I say S. 219 is perfectly clear—it would negatively impact the 1995 season in Minnesota.

So I challenge the sponsors of S. 219 to ask the Governmental Affairs Committee to adopt explicit language exempting the 1995 duck hunting season rulemaking from the moratorium. The language of my bill would do that nicely. If they would just fix the problem

they created in the moratorium bill, then this whole issue would go away. If it is not the intent of the sponsors of S. 219 to impact the 1995 duck hunting season, then surely they should have no objection to my request.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, for nearly 3 years I have reported to the Senate the exact total of the Federal debt as of the close of business the previous day.

This debt has been run up by the liberal big-spenders in Congress.

Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, February 22, the Federal debt stood at exactly \$4,835,998,510,879.83, meaning that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,357.53 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

Mr. President, a little over 2 years ago—January 5, 1993—the debt stood at \$4,167,872,986,583.67—\$15,986.56 for every American. During the 103d Congress the Federal debt increased by more than \$6 billion.

The point is that so many politicians talk a good game at home about bringing the Federal debt under control, but support bloated spending bills when they get back to Washington.

TRIBUTE TO FRED DALLIMORE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute, today, to a native son of Nevada, Fred Dallimore. Fred is completing his 26th year, as a baseball coach, at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. He has served as the head coach for the last 22 years. His career is a distinguished one. Under his guidance, UNLV has made 6 NCAA appearances and has had 16 winning seasons. The 728 career victories he has attained ranks him 36th among the NCAA all-time winningest division I coaches. More than 80 young men, coached by Fred, have advanced to professional baseball. Several have made it to the major leagues including the San Francisco Giants, Matt Williams, a Nevadan from Carson City.

Fred's success at UNLV is the result of dedication, loyalty, and a lot of hard work. Over the years it was not unusual to see Fred out on Roger Barnson Field mowing the grass, dragging and watering the field, and performing every duty necessary to prepare the field for practice and games. The brand new Earl E. Wilson Baseball Stadium at Barnson Field is a state-of-the-art facility made possible by a gift from the Wilson estate. It is also the culmination of a dream come true for Fred.

Fred comes from a long line of native Nevadans. He was born in Reno, NV on October 21, 1944. He attended Reno High School where he was an all around athlete lettering in football and baseball. An All State pitcher, in his senior year, he led Reno to the State AAA

baseball championship. During his 4 years at the University of Nevada, Reno he earned All West Coast and All Far West honors as a left handed pitcher. His 11-1 record his senior year earned him All American honors as chosen by the American Association of Collegiate Baseball Coaches, Player of the Year, as selected by the San Francisco Examiner and the Sierra Nevada Sportswriters and Broadcaster Athlete of the Year. The University of Nevada, Reno honored him in 1982 by inducting him into the UNR Athletic Hall of Fame. In 1994 UNLV honored him by inducting his 1980 baseball team into the UNLV Athletic Hall of Fame.

Fred and his wife Alice are the proud parents of two children, Jamie and Brian.

Fred is a husband, father, teacher, and coach. I am proud to have him as a friend.

COMMENDING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the chiropractic profession which was founded on September 18, 1895, and is celebrating 100 years of providing chiropractic services to Americans across the country.

The chiropractic profession was founded in Davenport, IA, when the first chiropractic adjustment was performed in an office building on a janitor named Harvey Lillard. One hundred years later, the chiropractic profession is now recognized by Congress which included chiropractic care under Medicare and authorized the commissioning of chiropractors as officers in the military.

Today, the chiropractic profession is practiced by doctors throughout the world, including 50,000 chiropractic physicians throughout the United States. As the number of chiropractors continues to grow, so do the standards in chiropractic education, research, and practice. This has led to broadening acceptance of the benefits of chiropractic health care by the public and the health care community.

According to health care experts, as many as 80 percent of Americans will suffer back pain at some point in their lives. Low back problems are the most common health complaints experienced by working Americans today. For this reason, every year millions of Americans choose chiropractic health care for the restoration and maintenance of their health. For many who suffer from pain, chiropractic care is a natural method of alleviation that does not require the use of drugs or surgery. Chiropractors around the country have made and continue to make a significant contribution to the health and welfare of many people whose lives would not be the same without their services.

On March 18, members of the chiropractic profession will gather in Las